

ANNUAL REPORT

CARNEY STABILITY LIMITED

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Carney Stability Limited

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31 December 2024

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Carney Stability Limited

Corporate directory

31 December 2024

Directors	Kevin O'Donovan Alan Goggin Cathal Gallagher Conor Calnan Ronan Creedon
Company secretary	Folasade Kafidiya-Oke
Company number	744310
Registered office	Building 3400 Avenue 3000 Cork Airport Business Park Cork
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm One Albert Quay Cork
Solicitors	Hallissey & Partners 41 South Main Street Bandon Cork
Bankers	Danske Bank International House 3 Harbourmaster Place IFSC Dublin 1

Carney Stability Limited

Directors' report

31 December 2024

The directors present their report, together with the audited financial statements, of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2024. The prior period financial statements were for the 6 month period from 4 July 2023 to 31 December 2023.

Ownership and Principal activities

Statkraft Ireland Limited, a company registered in Ireland, owns 100% of the equity share capital of Carney Stability Limited. Statkraft Asset Holding AS, a company registered in Norway, is the parent of Statkraft Ireland Limited and it is an intermediate parent of Carney Stability Limited. Carney Stability Limited's ultimate parent and ultimate controlling party is Statkraft SF, a Norwegian state enterprise. Statkraft AS is an intermediate parent undertaking. Statkraft AS is a Norwegian limited liability company, established and domiciled in Norway. Statkraft AS is wholly owned by Statkraft SF, which in turn is wholly owned by the Norwegian state, through the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries. Statkraft AS prepares group financial statements and is both the smallest and largest group for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which Carney Stability Limited is a member. Copies of the Statkraft AS group financial statements are available from the Company Secretary at its registered office at Lilleakerveien 6, 0283 Oslo, Norway.

Statkraft is Europe's largest producer of renewable energy and has an ambition to grow further within hydropower, wind and solar power. Ireland is one of the selected growth markets for wind and solar power in Statkraft given its significant renewable energy resources, particularly in terms of wind energy. The company is therefore expected to contribute to strengthening Statkraft's position in the Irish market.

The principal activity of the company during the financial year was the development of a battery storage facility in the Republic of Ireland.

Business review and Future developments

The loss for the company after providing for income tax amounted to €163,742 (restated 31 December 2023: €121,881).

The company's development strategy is linked to that of the wider Statkraft group and in the short term is based on the continued policy support for renewable energy from the government and industry regulators in its markets. Renewable energy is the fastest growing form of energy production worldwide and in particular, wind and solar technologies are now seen as the most competitive forms of renewable generation. European and Irish policy is strongly supportive of the replacement of fossil fuel electricity generation with renewable energy and the Irish Government have set ambitious renewable energy targets for Ireland to help it transition to a low carbon economy.

The financial statements include the correction of an adjustment in respect of prior financial years, as set out in note 16.

Financing

The company is financed by an in-house banking facility with the intermediate parent company, Statkraft AS.

Corporate Social Responsibility and Health & Safety

The company strives to achieve an open and constructive dialogue with all stakeholders and is working to operate in a manner which increases the value to the owners and the local communities in which the company operates. The company takes health and safety of all its stakeholders very seriously and has in place well defined policies for monitoring and mitigation. During the year there were no serious injuries or fatalities involving employees of the company or contractors working on Statkraft owned sites in Ireland.

Principal risks and uncertainties

There is a risk that projects do not reach planning consent or do not achieve the required returns. The company makes investments during development through the stage gate decision model which minimises development costs in line with Statkraft's risk management policies.

New projects will face a risk related to long term offtake of power and route to market. It is necessary for a high capital cost sector like renewable projects to secure a predictable income stream via Government schemes such as Eirgrid's DS3 Programme (Digital Signal Level 3) – any change in government policy could significantly impact the feasibility of renewable projects in Ireland.

Carney Stability Limited

Directors' report

31 December 2024

The company faces a risk of reputational damage to itself and its parent. To mitigate this risk the company operates in a manner appropriate to the values of the Statkraft group.

There is a dedicated information security team in place with regular cyber-security training provided to colleagues. This reduces the potential of a data breach or cyber-attack that would adversely impact the business.

The business has an environmental impact which the company intends to reduce over time. The company continues working with suppliers, colleagues and customers by reducing carbon, waste, plastic packaging and water usage and increasing recycling.

Directors and Secretary

The following persons were directors of the company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Kevin O'Donovan

Alan Goggin

Donal O'Sullivan (resigned on 13 December 2025)

Cathal Gallagher (appointed on 23 February 2026)

Conor Calnan (appointed on 23 February 2026)

Ronan Creedon (appointed on 23 February 2026)

The secretary who served at any time during the financial year and up to the date of this report, except as noted, was as follows:

Folasade Kafidiya-Oke

Directors' and company secretary's interests

The directors' and company secretary in office at 31 December 2024 had no disclosable interests in the issued capital of the company or its fellow group undertakings as at 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024.

Dividends

There was no dividend paid in the current financial year (2023: €Nil).

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2024 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore, these entity financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. See note 3 for more details.

Political donations

No political donations were made by the company during the year which require disclosure in accordance with the Electoral Acts, 1997 to 2002.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

So far as each of the directors in office at the date of approval of the financial statements is aware:

- There is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- The directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 330 of the Companies Act 2014.

Carney Stability Limited

Directors' report

31 December 2024

Accounting records

The measures that the directors have taken to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems.

The company's accounting records are maintained at the company's registered office at Building 3400, Avenue 3000, Cork Airport Business Park, Cork.

Auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm, were appointed during the current financial year and continue in office in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

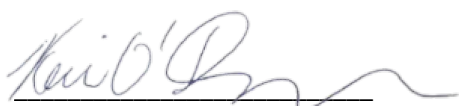
Irish Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union ("relevant financial reporting framework"). Under Company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the income statement of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

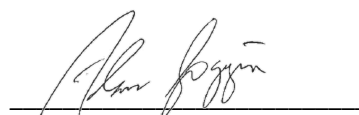
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and income statement of the Company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors' report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



Kevin O'Donovan
Director



Alan Goggin
Director

24 March 2026

Independent auditors' report to the directors of Carney Stability Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Carney Stability Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31 December 2024 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report, which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024;
 - the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
 - the statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
 - the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
 - the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the accounting policies.
-

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ("ISAs (Ireland)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (Ireland) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, which includes IAASA's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our

opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the Companies Act 2014 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (Ireland) and the Companies Act 2014 require us to also report certain opinions and matters as described below:

- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2024 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the applicable legal requirements.
- Based on our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Our audit testing might include testing complete populations of certain transactions and balances, possibly using data auditing techniques. However, it typically involves selecting a limited number of items for testing, rather than testing complete populations. We will often seek to target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at: https://iaasa.ie/wp-content/uploads/docs/media/IAASA/Documents/audit-standards/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's directors as a body in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2014 opinions on other matters

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
 - The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
-

Other exception reporting

Directors' remuneration and transactions

Under the Companies Act 2014 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of that Act have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Declan Maunsell

Declan Maunsell
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Cork
25 March 2026

Carney Stability Limited
Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2024

		Year ended 31.12.2024 €	6 month period ended 31.12.2023 as restated €
Expenses			
Operating expenses	5	(154,462)	(121,735)
Operating loss		(154,462)	(121,735)
Finance expenses	6	(9,280)	(146)
Loss before income tax expense		(163,742)	(121,881)
Income tax expense	8	-	-
Loss after income tax expense for the year	13	(163,742)	(121,881)
Other comprehensive income for the financial year/period, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive expense for the financial year/period		<u>(163,742)</u>	<u>(121,881)</u>

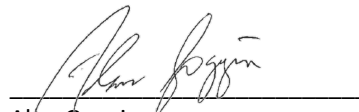
The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Carney Stability Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2024

	Note	31.12.2024 €	As restated 31.12.2023 €
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	132,488	-
Total non-current assets		<u>132,488</u>	<u>-</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	23,224	18,069
Total current assets		<u>23,224</u>	<u>18,069</u>
Total assets		<u>155,712</u>	<u>18,069</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	441,334	139,949
Total current liabilities		<u>441,334</u>	<u>139,949</u>
Total liabilities		<u>441,334</u>	<u>139,949</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(285,622)</u>	<u>(121,880)</u>
Equity			
Share capital presented as equity	12	1	1
Retained earnings	13	(285,623)	(121,881)
Total deficiency in equity		<u>(285,622)</u>	<u>(121,880)</u>



Kevin O'Donovan
Director



Alan Goggin
Director

24 March 2026

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Carney Stability Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Share capital presented as equity €	Retained earnings - as restated €	Total deficiency in equity - as restated €
Balance at 4 July 2023	-	-	-
Loss after income tax expense for the period as previously reported	-	-	-
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	(121,881)	(121,881)
Other comprehensive income for the financial period, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive expense for the financial period - as restated	-	(121,881)	(121,881)
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i>			
Issue of shares (note 12)	1	-	1
Balance at 31 December 2023	<u>1</u>	<u>(121,881)</u>	<u>(121,880)</u>
	Share capital presented as equity €	Retained earnings €	Total deficiency in equity €
Balance at 1 January 2024	1	(121,881)	(121,880)
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	(163,742)	(163,742)
Other comprehensive income for the financial year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive expense for the financial year	-	(163,742)	(163,742)
Balance at 31 December 2024	<u>1</u>	<u>(285,623)</u>	<u>(285,622)</u>

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Carney Stability Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	Year ended 31.12.2024 €	6 month period ended 31.12.2023 as restated €
Cash flows generated from/(used in) operating activities			
Loss before income tax expense for the year		(163,742)	(121,881)
Adjustments for:			
Interest and other finance costs	6	<u>14,537</u>	<u>146</u>
		(149,205)	(121,735)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Increase in trade and other receivables	10	(5,155)	(18,069)
Increase in trade and other payables	11	<u>280,563</u>	<u>139,949</u>
		126,203	145
Interest and other finance costs paid	6	<u>(14,537)</u>	<u>(146)</u>
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		<u>111,666</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	9	<u>(111,666)</u>	-
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(111,666)</u>	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares	12	-	<u>1</u>
Net cash generated from financing activities		-	<u>1</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year/period		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year/period		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Carney Stability Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2024

1. General Information

Carney Stability Limited is a private limited liability company registered in Ireland under the Companies Act 2014. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is Building 3400, Avenue 3000, Cork Airport Business Park, Cork. The company's registration number is 744310. These financial statements reflect the results for the financial year ended 31 December 2024. The company has no employees.

Carney Stability Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Statkraft Ireland Limited, a company registered in Ireland, the parent of whom is Statkraft Asset Holding AS which is wholly owned by Statkraft AS (both of which are incorporated in Norway). The ultimate parent company is Statkraft SF (a Norwegian state enterprise), which in turn is wholly owned by the Norwegian state, through the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries.

2. Adoption of new and revised standards

New and amended IFRS Standards and Interpretations adopted in the current financial year

The under noted standards have become effective during 2024. The adoption of these standards did not have any material impact on the financial statements.

IFRS Standards or Interpretations	Subject	Effective Date
Amendments to IAS 1	Classification of liabilities as current or non-current	01/01/2024
Amendments to IFRS 16	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	01/01/2024
Amendments to IFRS 7	Supplier Finance Arrangements	01/01/2024

New and amended IFRS Standards and Interpretations in issue but not yet effective and had not yet been adopted

IFRS Standards or Interpretations	Subject	Effective Date
Amendments to IAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability	01/01/2025
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	01/01/2026
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	01/01/2027
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	01/01/2027

In the opinion of the directors, the adoption of the above Standards and Interpretations will not materially impact the amounts reported in these financial statements.

3. Accounting policy information

The accounting policies that are relevant to the company are set out below. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial period, unless otherwise stated.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS adopted by the European Union and therefore they comply with Article 4 of the EU IAS Regulation and in accordance with Companies Act 2014.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in Euro which is the functional currency of the company. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Carney Stability Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2024

3. Accounting policy information (continued)

GOING CONCERN

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through its in-house bank facilities and intercompany financing. The company made a loss in the current financial year of €163,742 and the statement of financial position shows it is in a net current liabilities position of €418,110 and a net liabilities position of €285,622. The company will remain reliant on funding from the immediate parent company until such time as the project is fully built and becomes operational.

Statkraft Ireland Limited has provided a letter of support stating that they will provide such financial support as needed to enable the company to meet its obligations as they fall due for a period of not less than twelve months from the date of the signing the company's financial statements and the directors are satisfied it has the ability to do so.

The directors, after making enquiries, and having regard to the company's financial position, trading performance and financing available to the company, have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future. For this reason, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and recognised impairment losses.

With the exception of property, plant and equipment classified under "Assets under Development", depreciation is charged as to write off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method on the following basis:

Assets under development - Not depreciated until commercial operation date

Assets in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the company's accounting policy. Such assets are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed are ready for their intended use.

TAXATION

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and movements on deferred tax from the prior financial year end. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the financial year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other financial years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the Statement of Financial Position liability method.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the financial year when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Carney Stability Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2024

3. Accounting policy information (continued)

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

In preparing the financial statements of the company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the date of the transaction. At each reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. These exchange differences are recognised in the income statement in the financial year in which they arise.

FINANCE COSTS

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the year in which they are incurred.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as "loans and receivables". Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

The company has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

Assets that have an indefinite useful life and assets that are not yet available for use (including assets under development) are tested annually for impairment. The carrying amounts of assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

Carney Stability Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2024

3. Accounting policy information (continued)

TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

DIVIDENDS

Dividends are recognised when declared during the financial year and no longer at the discretion of the company.

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the company, on or before the end of the financial year but not distributed at the reporting date.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the financial year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that financial year, or in the financial year of the revision and future financial years if the revision affects both current and future financial years.

The estimation of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment is based on the assessment of industry practice and experience with similar assets.

Impairment tests on long term development assets included in property, plant and equipment are sensitive to the anticipated profitability and financial forecasts of future wind projects. The company therefore revises the underlying estimates and assumptions based on regularly updated information.

5. Operating expenses

	Year ended 31.12.2024	6 month period ended 31.12.2023 as restated
	€	€
Development service fees	154,462	121,735

6. Finance expenses

	Year ended 31.12.2024	6 month period ended 31.12.2023 as restated
	€	€
Interest expense	9,280	146

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7. Employees and directors

	Year ended	6 month
	31.12.2024	period ended
	€	31.12.2023
	€	€
The directors' emoluments were as follows:		
Aggregate emoluments paid to or receivable by directors for qualifying services	-	-

The directors' remuneration is paid by their immediate parent, Statkraft Ireland Limited. The directors' services to this Company, to certain fellow group undertakings and to Statkraft Ireland Limited are deemed to be wholly attributable to their services to Statkraft Ireland Limited, as it is not considered possible to make an accurate apportionment of remuneration in respect of each subsidiary. Accordingly, the details above include no remuneration details in respect of the directors. Total remuneration is included in the aggregate of directors' remuneration disclosed in the financial statements of Statkraft Ireland Limited.

All other disclosures required by S.305/306 of the Companies Act 2014 are €Nil (2023: €Nil).

8. Income tax expense

	Year ended	6 month
	31.12.2024	period ended
	€	31.12.2023
	€	€
Income tax		
<i>Current tax</i>		
Total current tax expense	-	-

	Year ended	6 month
	31.12.2024	period ended
	€	31.12.2023
	€	€
The tax on the company's loss before taxation differs from the amount that would arise applying the standard corporation tax rate in Ireland as follows:		
Loss before income tax	(163,742)	(121,881)
Tax at standard rate of 12.5% (2023: 12.5%)	(20,468)	(15,235)
Movement on unrecognised deferred tax asset	20,468	15,235
	-	-

At the financial year end, the company had an unrecognised deferred tax asset of €35,703 (2023: €15,235) arising from unutilised tax losses.

9. Property, plant and equipment

	31.12.2024	As restated
	€	31.12.2023
	€	€
Assets under development - at cost	132,488	-

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9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year and previous financial period are set out below:

	Assets under development €	Total €
Balance at 4 July 2023	-	-
Additions - as previously reported	78,832	78,832
Prior period restatement (note 16)	<u>(78,832)</u>	<u>(78,832)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2023 - as restated	-	-
Additions	<u>132,488</u>	<u>132,488</u>
Balance at 31 December 2024	<u><u>132,488</u></u>	<u><u>132,488</u></u>

Amounts capitalised include €5,193 (2023: €Nil) of interest arising on in-house banking facilities made available to the company.

10. Trade and other receivables

	31.12.2024 €	31.12.2023 €
Amounts owed by parent undertaking (note 14)	1	1
VAT receivable	<u>23,223</u>	<u>18,068</u>
	<u><u>23,224</u></u>	<u><u>18,069</u></u>

The carrying value of receivables is approximately equal to the fair value, including those from related parties.

Amounts owed by parent undertaking are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

11. Trade and other payables

	31.12.2024 €	As restated 31.12.2023 €
Trade payables	717	-
Amounts owed to parent and fellow group undertakings (note 14)	419,795	96,900
Accruals	<u>20,822</u>	<u>43,049</u>
	<u><u>441,334</u></u>	<u><u>139,949</u></u>

The carrying value of trade payables is equal to their fair value. Trade payables are contractually required to be paid under standard 30-day terms.

Amounts owed to parent and fellow group undertakings includes an in-house banking facility with the intermediate parent company Statkraft AS. At the end of the financial year, the cash held was swept by the intermediate parent and is recognised as a payable of €395,621 (2023: €32,363) in the company's accounts.

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11. Trade and other payables (continued)

For Euro denominated transactions within the in-house banking facility, deposit interest is calculated as the 1-month EURIBOR minus a margin of 0.10%, while internal credit line interest is based on the company's Moody's-equivalent credit rating and maturity, with margins ranging from 0.90% to 4.00%.

The remaining amounts owed to parent and fellow group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

12. Share capital presented as equity

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	Shares	Shares	€	€
Ordinary shares of €1 each - fully paid	1	1	1	1

At the reporting date, the share capital was owned 100% by Statkraft Ireland Limited, a company registered in Ireland.

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. Ordinary shareholders have voting rights equivalent to one vote per share held.

13. Retained earnings

	31.12.2024	As restated 31.12.2023
	€	€
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year/period	(121,881)	-
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(163,742)	(121,881)
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year/period	(285,623)	(121,881)

14. Related party transactions

	Year ended 31.12.2024	6 month period ended 31.12.2023 as restated
	€	€
Expense transactions with parent and fellow group undertakings throughout the financial year:		
- Statkraft AS	19,199	146
- Statkraft Ireland Limited	78,262	78,559
- Statkraft UK Limited	218	127
	97,679	78,832
	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	€	€

Amounts owed by parent undertaking (note 10):

- Statkraft Ireland Limited	1	1
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14. Related party transactions (continued)

	31.12.2024	As restated 31.12.2023
	€	€
Amounts owed to parent and fellow group undertakings (note 11):		
- Statkraft AS	395,918	32,363
- Statkraft Ireland Limited	23,877	64,410
- Statkraft UK Limited	-	127
	419,795	96,900
	419,795	96,900

There were no payments made to directors or key management personnel during the financial year. See note 7 for more details.

The company is part of an in-house banking facility with the intermediate parent company Statkraft AS. At the end of the financial year, the cash held was swept by the intermediate parent and is recognised as a payable of €395,621 (2023: €32,363) in the company's accounts.

15. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks:

- (a) Credit risk
- (b) Liquidity risk
- (c) Market risk

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the default risk on intercompany receivables (including in-house cash) held. The maximum gross exposure to credit risk at the statement of financial position date was:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	€	€
Trade and other receivables	1	1
	1	1

On amounts due to the company from other Group companies and applicable related parties the credit risk is managed by actively ensuring that each company within the group has sufficient funds to meet those commitments by monitoring expected cash inflows and outflows on a continuous basis.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

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15. Financial risk management (continued)

	Carrying amount €	Gross contractual cash flows €	Gross contractual due within one year €	Gross contractual due more than one year €
As at 31 December 2024				
Trade and other payables	420,512	420,512	420,512	-
As at 31 December 2023	Carrying amount €	Gross contractual cash flows €	Gross contractual due within one year €	Gross contractual due more than one year €
Trade and other payables - as restated	96,900	96,900	96,900	-

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. It presents the potential for both gains and losses and includes currency risk, interest rate risk, and price risk.

(i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The company is not significantly exposed to currency risk as the majority of its transactions are in euro.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company manages interest rate risk through a balanced approach combining fixed and floating rate instruments, supported by hedging strategies and liquidity buffers to ensure cost efficiency and cash flow stability.

(iii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The company is not significantly exposed to other price risk as the company has no revenue.

16. Prior period restatement

The financial statements, as a result of errors in the prior period financial statements, include prior period adjustments. The first error relates to an overstatement of assets under development in non-current assets in the 2023 Statement of Financial Position and the understatement of expenses as presented in the 2023 Statement of Comprehensive Income as a result of assets capitalised incorrectly in 2023. The second error relates to an invoice that was received post year end that was not accounted for in the 2023 Statement of Comprehensive Income which resulted in an understatement of expenses and understatement of accruals in current liabilities in the 2023 Statement of Financial Position.

As a result, the directors have amended the presentation of the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Statement of Financial Position to correct for the errors identified.

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16. Prior period restatement (continued)

	As previously reported 31.12.2023 €	Adjustment 31.12.2023 €	As restated 31.12.2023 €
Statement of Comprehensive Income			
Loss before income tax expense	-	121,881	121,881
Statement of Financial Position			
Property, plant and equipment (note 9)	78,832	(78,832)	-
Trade and other payables (note 11)	-	(43,049)	(43,049)
Net assets/(liabilities)	1	(121,881)	(121,880)
Retained earnings	-	(121,881)	(121,881)

The Statement of Cash Flows has also been amended for the impact of the above items.

	As previously reported 31.12.2023 €	Adjustment 31.12.2023 €	As restated 31.12.2023 €
Cash flows generated from/(used in) operating activities			
Loss before income tax expense for the year	-	(121,881)	(121,881)
Change in operating assets and liabilities			
Increase in trade and other payables	(96,900)	(43,049)	(139,949)
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Payment for property, plant and equipment	78,832	(78,832)	-

17. Subsequent events

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2024 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

18. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 24 March 2026.